THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths anvils, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbot's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Matters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the 15th township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the New road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, State of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to

JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Front streets,
Pittsburgh,

January, 8, 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

Just Published and for Sale at all the Bookstores in town, and at this Office.

(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

ADVICE AND EXHORTATION

Addressed to the People of the Second Presbyterian Congregation, in Philadelphia, on resigning the Pastoral charge of that Congregation,

By ASHBEL GREEN, D. D.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

TAKE NOTICE

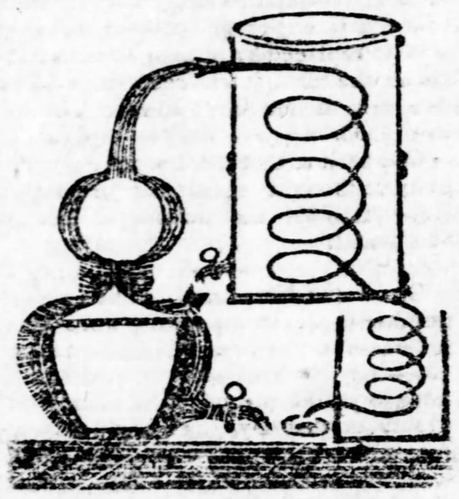
THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. McClintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Alboian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the head waters of Peter's creek, a bald faced sorrel *Horse*, about 15 hands high, 12 years old this spring, shod all round, a saddle mark on his back, the near hind foot white, no other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS BLACK.

February 13, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS, PITTSBURGH.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Sketches Historical and Descriptive of Louisiana—by Major Amos Stoddard.

Traits of Nature—by Miss Burney, a novel.

Calamities of Authors, including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters—by I. D'Israeli.

History of the Countess of C——, who was confined in a dungeon under ground, by her unrelenting husband, whom she saw but *once* during her imprisonment of *nine* years, in which course of time she frequently suffered the severity of extreme *hunger, thirst* and *cold*. But happily, a few days before the tyrant's death, he discovered the secret of her subterraneous abode to a friend; from which she was soon after released by her *parents*—from the French of Madame de Genlis.

Chesterfield, Travestie, or School for Modern Manners; embellished with six caricatures, engraved from original drawings—by Rowlandson.

February 12, 1813.

LAND FOR SALE,

BEAUTIFULLY and healthily situated in Beaver county, on the waters of Racoon Creek 21 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and 11 from Georgetown in nearly a straight direction between these two points. The Tract contains near 300 acres, 80 of which is cleared, about 8 acres first rate meadow, and at a small expence may be made 40 acres more, being fine low bottom land; a young apple and pear orchard, of choice fruit, selected from the best orchards, all now in a flourishing state, in the whole about 1200. The soil of this tract is excellent, and that already cleared in a fine state of of cultivation; is in a good neighborhood —convenient Mills, and other useful improvements. A small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

This Tract will be sold either in part or the whole as it will answer to divide, the improvements being separate. For further particulars apply to *John Bever*, in Georgetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, who will shew the property. A good title will be made, and if required security given.

WILLIAM BEVER.

January 23, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

TRAVELS
IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE YEARS
1806 & 1807, & 1809, 1810 & 1811,

Including an account of passages betwixt AMERICA AND BRITAIN,

And Travels through various parts of G. BRITAIN, IRELAND & UPPER CANADA,

Illustrated by Eight Maps.

By JOHN MELLISH.

ALSO,

Melish's Map of the Seat of War.

ALSO,

HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,

containing the first principles of Military Discipline, founded on rational method, intended to explain in a familiar and practical manner, for the use of the military force of the United States, the modern improvements in the discipline and movement of armies,

By WM. DUANE.

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen, explaining in a familiar and practical manner, the discipline and duties of Rifle corps; conformably to the system established for the United States military force.

DUANE'S MILITARY LIBRARY, OR

Compendium of the Modern Tactics. Embracing the discipline, manoeuvres and duties of every species of troops, Infantry, Rifle Corps, Cavalry, Artillery of position, and Horse Artillery.

Duane's Military Dictionary.

Smith's Regulations for Infantry.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY Acres of Land, be it more or less, in the Reserved Tract, one mile and a quarter from James Robinson's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh, on which is a good Orchard For particulars apply to WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Stone Cutter, in Front Street, near the Methodist Meeting-house.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1813.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE GAZETTE.

By giving circulation to the following judicious remarks, on a subject of great moment, by a gentleman of the first standing in literature and theology, you will confer an obligation on many of your subscribers. Should society improve from the thought here suggested, it is certain it would profit in a quarter of the greatest moment to man. If the energetic writer had occasion to lament an illiterate ministry, with its pernicious consequences within the circle of his own observation, which is confessedly the most enlightened part of the United States; with what agonized sensibility must he have written, had he been personally acquainted with the state of the ministry to the west? The evils resulting from an ignorant ministry cannot be sufficiently deplored. It is literally "the blind leading the blind." Instead of yielding that steady light which conducts the mind to the possession of an intelligent piety; their feeble and desultory glimmerings, seem only to confirm ignorance or awaken superstition. To prevent this is, to a great degree, within the power of the people. Let them adopt the plan here suggested, and the disease will be remedied. Let the pastors have books and support; and let contempt be poured upon them, as often as found making out invoices, or swinging at a plough-tail. Let them appear, as all others do, laborious in their profession; and let them have neither countenance nor support but throngh the medium of their office, or literary usefulness. Thus, the people will provide for themselves resources of improvement, not to be exhausted, and our pulpits shall be no longer degraded, by lofty ignorance or creeping stupidity.

—

GENTLEMEN,

AMONG the auspicious "signs of the times," must be reckoned a solicitude for the due preparation of candidates for the Christian ministry. On this subject the American churches, blind to their most precious interests, and deaf to the voice of admonition, long sheltered their indifference under the irrational confidence, that God would provide them with suitable pastors, however slothful they might themselves be in the use of means. Compelled to hear the loud language of facts, and to feel the chastisement inflicted by their sufferings, they seem to be recovering from their apathy, and to be serious in their efforts for establishing and cherishing the schools of the prophets. It is indeed time; for the consequences of their former neglect are bearing upon them with a heavy and ruinous pressure. Congregations, *by hundreds*, are already languishing under the want of evangelical ordinances: and for services of peculiar difficulty, for heads of colleges for conductors of theological seminaries, for all those primary stations which are of immediate and vital importance to the Christian and civil community, well qualified men are not to be had. The reason is equally obvious and alarming—*They are not in the land!*—that is, in number at all adequate to the public exigency. The proof is in this one decisive fact,—that no minister can be procured for *any* of those stations, without removing him from another; so that the gain of society by his removal, is often, if not commonly, a matter of very doubtful disputation. It is certainly high time, then, for the churches to awake, and to exert themselves. The season is late, and their most strenuous efforts under the ordinary blessings of God, will be little enough to roll back the tide which is setting in upon them, with a depth and extent of desolation which, if not prevented, will make both the ears of every one that heareth it to tingle."

But they ought also to be apprised, that liberal & persevering aid to those institutions which are to train our pious youth for the labours of the sanctuary, is but *half their work*. They must furnish not only the means of education previous to the ministry, but, moreover, the means of improvement afterwards, "lest they lose the thing which they have wrought" It is to little purpose, comparatively, that young men are well versed in their preliminary studies, if they be destitute of proper helps towards subsequent acquisitions. Mind, like body, was designed to *grow*: and like body it must be *fed*, or there will be no growth. Without nutriment and exercise, it will degenerate. From this single cause, the most respectable natural talents often pine and wither away into mere imbecility. Their possessor is less at thirty than he was at twenty; less at forty than at thirty; and at fifty, when his intelectual powers ought to be in full stature, strength, and vigor, he is good for nothing—a pitiable example of mental decrepitude Let not men deceive themselves. Ministrations which must draw for twenty, thirty, or forty years, or half a century, upon a stock of juvenile attainments, unaugmented by gradual and regular accessions, must in the nature of things, become feeble, barren, and, at length a most insipid tautology.—In such circumstances, the brain of Owen of Calvin, or of Paul, would have become torpid. That Apostle himself laid upon his "son Timothy," notwithstanding all his advantages, a solemn commandant to "give attendance to *reading*, to exhortation, to doctrine:" "on these things," among others, "to meditate; and give himself wholly to them, that his *profiting* might *appear* to *all*." Paul expected of Timothy what, by parity of reason, is expected from ministers now,—that they should improve, and improve so greatly, that every body shall see it. One of the means of this improvement, he tells us, is *reading*, without which they will be badly fitted either for "exhortation or doctrine." But, alas! how shall this conjunction be obeyed, and this "profiting secured," by our young ministers, especially those in insulated country charges, who *have nothing, or almost nothing, to read?* Libraries they neither have nor can get. And without a decent library, their improvement is impossible. Does not this explain what frequently happens in the United States? Young men of fine promise, on their entering the pulpit, excite the most flattering hopes of their future eminence,—which hopes are never realized! This melancholy phenomenon cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis of precocity:—It is too frequent.—The true solution is,—they are *starved mentally starved into impotence.*

What is the remedy, so far as man can apply a remedy, for so great an evil? *One* but one: yet that one very simple and easy. It is this. *Let every congregation consider it as a matter of* BOUNDEN DUTY *to appropriate every year a moderate sum for the purchase of a library which shall be their own property, but for the sole use of their minister.* Little will be done at once: but that little regularly accruing will, in process of time, put him in possession of the most important helps Nothing is wanting but their good will, a disposition to honor Christ with a little more of their substance; and the thing is done—done effectually—done with facility;—done to their own unspeakable benefit. A fatal error on this point requires to be corrected. The people are apt to say, "let the minister buy his own books: he is to use them why should we pay for them?" Why? For the same reason that you support a minister at all. It is for your own best welfare He uses the books in preparing your spiritual food.

But to the object itself, viz. that "ministers should buy their own books" there are two *unanswerable* replies.

1. Generally speaking, the thing is impossible. A minister's salary, after feeding and cloathing his family, leaves no surplus for libraries.

2. If it were not so; if ministers could purchase their own libraries, the benefit resulting from them would be on a very small scale. These libraries are their private property: when they remove, the libraries remove. Their successors have the work of collecting to begin over again; that work goes on slowly, and the library is *always in its infancy*. But if it belong to the congregation, it remains. A minister's successor to the charge, succeeds to the use of the library also.—He transmits it, with all its accessions, to the one who comes after him: and thus, though it accumulates slowly, it accumulates surely; till, by degrees, the most remote districts, where this plan shall be pursued, will be filled with the light, and aggrandised by the majesty of evangelical truth. In short, nothing can be more happily adapted to promote the growth and glory of the Redeemer's kingdom, in so far as they depend upon well chosen instruments, than such a ministerial library in every congregation, watering the thirsty plants taken from the public nurseries of the church; and causing her children to enjoy in abundant measure the refreshing influence of the "river whose streams make glad the city of God."

If the preceding remarks are calculated to subserve in any degree, the end contemplated by you in requesting my opinion on the subject of ministerial libraries they are entirely at your disposal.

With great respect and esteem, I am, Gentlemen,
Your friend and servant.
J. M. MASON.

New York, August 26, 1812."

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

AMERICAN LIBERTY,

DEFENDED BY THE

Cossacks of the Don.

It is a strange sight to behold the rights of the United States defended on the banks of the Dwina, and by the conflagration of Moscow.

Few of us, who, in our youth, read an account of the Czars of Muscovy, ever dreamt, that we should look up to their descendants for a protection, which our own gov't, far from affording, would be disposed to renounce.

While our Cabinet, allured, or terrified, enticed or seduced by the winning conduct of the Great Emperor of France, or his threats, are entering into a coalition with him, and making as powerful a diversion in his favor as they are capable of by land and sea—While he is graciously sending out to us frigates to protect us, and Generals to Command our [illegible]

—While our ambassador, the *representative of our national sovereignty*, is posting all over Europe in the traces of our master to catch a smile or gracious look from his Imperial Majesty, and what is still *more extraordinary*, while this ambassador is pursuing his Majesty to the dominions, and to one of the *capitals* of a *sovereign*, with whom we are on a most friendly footing, and at whose Court we now keep a Minister, the Cossacks of the Don, with a spirit; which ought to make us blush, are hunting this master of the world as they would a wild boar who had made ravages in their Corn Fields.

Never did the world exhibit such baseness as is to be found in the policy of a certain Cabinet. Blows and insults, thefts and robberies, appear to be the mo t effectual means of attaching them to the interests——of those who inflict them.

What a spectacle ! The U. States imitating the policy of Bonaparte, carrying fire and sword into the Countries of hundreds of tribes of peaceful and unoffending Indians ! Invading, pillaging and burning the houses of the Canadians under pretence of redressing certain wrongs of G. B. which wrongs she has long since ceased to inflict.

For I insist on the authority of Mr. Madison's agreement with Erskine, that the *impressment* of her own sailors is not a *wrong*.

But Spain is an enemy of France, and of course Spain, also must be attacked & invaded by the *U. States*.

We are now raising an army of 55000 men, and a navy of double the present force, (besides the ships which Bonaparte will send us) to aid him in the subjugation of the Canadians whom he claims as his subjects, and of the Floridas and Mexico whichhe has given to his brother Joseph. What proportion of these conquered Countries is to be given to the Dukes of Virginia, the Marquis of Kennebeck, the Comte of New York, and the other officers in his Majesty's interest, is not ascertained; but this we know, that never did men labour more industriously in the interest of the Emperor of France, nor make more palpable sacrifices of the rights, honor, peace and interests of their own Country.

It would be a curious question, if Barlow a *sovereign* by representation, should be caught by Alexander, Emperor of Russia, in his own Capital of *Wilna*, and should excuse himselfunder the pretence that Wilna was, "*auprès de la majeste L'Empereur des Francais*," and if Alexander should consider him as having abdicated his ministerial character and hang him as a spy, whether this would be a violation of the law of nations ? I should incline to think *not*, and inasmuch as I think the honour of the U. S. debased by this unprecedented act of meanness, in following the ambulatory court of France like a lacquey, I should not think it a subject of regret if this travelling ambassador should be seized by the Cossacks, & at least encaged for the amusement of the Emperor and Izar. Surely *one* ambassador in Russia was enough—surely the mere entrance of an army into a country before the cession or conquest of it does not change its character——surely there was an indelicacy towards Russia, and disregard of her feelings and her rights for our minister, to presume or to act as if the Court of France could legitimetely hold its sessions or levees in one of the Capitals of Russia—surely a minister who would so conduct, would deserve very little pity, if he were to experience a little of the Cossack frankness & simplicity ! ! !

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 12.

[*From the N. Y. Gazette, Feb.* 10.]

IMPORTANT.

To Captain Burr, of the brig Two Marys, the editors of the New York Gazette are indebted for the following memorandum.

Arrived the brig Two Marys, Burr, 48 hours from the Chesapeake. This brig sailed from this port 8 days since for Fredericksburgh.

The second day out, was chased by a Cruizer, & escaped by running between Chincoteague Shoals. The 3d day out was chased into four fathoms water by the Belvidera frigate, in Company with a sloop of war.

At dusk they were within gun shot, & it fell calm ; they out boats after the brig. Shortly after a breeze springing up, set all sail. The Belvidera then commenced firing, and after between 40 and 50 shots were hove at the brig, they were obliged to bear away to pick up their boats.

During this time lost sight of them—At day light, was close in with Cape Henry ; discovered the two ships about 12 miles astern, in full Chase. After passing the Light House, discovered lying in Lynn Haven Bay, 2 ships of the line and 4 frigates.—Shortly after spoke a schooner formerly the Syren, of New-York, who ordered us to take a pilot from a boat then standing towards us.—The boat came along side with only 3 men on deck, apparently foy the purpose of putting on board a Pilot. Twenty men, well armed, sprung out of her hold, and boarded us ; took possession, and ran the brig into the Bay, and anchored her under the stern of the San Domingo, Admiral Warren.

Captain Burr, was then ordered on board of her with his Papers. After undergoing a strict examination, had his Papers returned to him with the following endorsement on his Register :

" *I do hereby certify to all whom it* " *may concern, that the ports and har-* " *bors of the Bay, of the Chesapeake, are* " *this day put in a state of strict and ri-* " *gorous blockade. Given under my* " *hand, on board the San Domingo, in* " *Lynn Haven Bay, in the Chesapeake,* " *this 5th day of Feb.* 1813.

" *GEORGE THOMPSON,*
" *Captain.*"

Orders were then given to Capt. Burr to return on board, and remain at anchor until a proper opportunity to proceed direct for N. York.

He was also given to understand, that if he should be found proceeding to any other port, his vessel would be burnt, & that his liberation might be considered as an act of clemency.

Besides the San Domingo, the Dragon, 74, Acasta, Maidstone, and 2 other frigates, were lying in the Bay. The schr Syren, and 2 Pilot boats were kept to decoy vessels in.

They had taken this Cruize, about 30 sail ; some sent in, others after taking out their Cargoes burnt.

The St. Domingo was very much lumbered with Cotton, bale goods, spades, shovels, hollow ware, &c. and removing these articles to the other ships.

While Capt. B. lay there, they captured a ship and brig outward bound with Cargoes, 1 small privateer schr. 1 oyster boat, and 1 Pilot boat.

The Pilots they detain on board ; was informed by one while on board the St. Domingo, they had made him large offers to induce him to serve ; endeavored to find out the name of the N. Y. Pilot, but could not, as the officers kept that circumstance a secret. Was informed by the Capt. of the St. Domingo, that it was Admiral Warren's intention, not to let any vessel enter or depart from the Chesapeake. Was treated politely. The boarding officer was very particular that his men did not plunder. The Constellation frigate was chased into Norfolk on the 4th.

The frigate Cleopatra, had arrived at Bermuda from England, with dispatches for Ad. Warren, which he had not received.

POSTSCRIPT !

THE DELAWARE BLOCKADED ! ! !

We are just informed by a Gentleman who left Wilmington last night, that a British squadron off the Capes of Delaware has declared it in a state of strict blockade.

This information was brought to Wilmington by the Capt. of the ship Magnet of and for this Port, from Madeira, who was boarded off the Capes by one of the squadron, had her Papers endorsed and was ordered to N. York.

(Phil. Gazette.)

A letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to another in Wilmington, dated, Dec. 27, 1812, says, " Lord Wellington arrived here on the 24th.

His reception was very cool with the Spaniards ; He has surely deserved more respect.

What his object is in coming here I believe few can say ; there are many conjectures,

The unfortunate affair of Gen. Ballesteros, who is now confined a prisoner at Ceuta, is supposed to be the cause of the cool reception Wellington has met with ——He is a very fine looking man."

[*From the Balt. Fed. Gazette, Feb.* 10.]

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the schooner Kemp, Captain Burten, who brings Frenchpapers to the 20th December, it appears that Bonaparte had effected his escape from Russia with a few of his guards, and had arrived in Paris late in the night of the eighteenth. If it is true that he was at Wilna on the date of the 29th Bulletin, his flight a distance of about 1200 miles, in fifteen days, is one of the most extraordinary instances of rapid travelling we have lately heard of; his entering his own Capital late in the night, after such a fatiguing race, is a curious fact, which may be difficult to reconcile with a perfect conviction on his part that he might travel safely in open day.

Correct information of the situation of the army when deserted by their Emperor can scarcely be expected from France; the Paris papers boast of his retreat as surpassing the famous one of Xenophon; every action of this extraordinary man when related by his admirers must appear extraordinary ; private information however states the impression to have been at Nantz, that the army was nearly destroyed : A report prevailed there, that a distribution of a greater proportion of provisions to the Emperor's guards than to the other troops, had caused great dissatisfaction, it was even rumoured that his guards had been attacked, and had been obliged to cut their way through the exasperated soldiers.

[*From the Balt. Fed. Gazette, Feb.* 13.]

The schr. Racer, Capt. Chaytor, sailed from Bordeaux on the 25th of December ; and brings letters of the 23d which make no mention of the Emperor's return to Paris.

It will be recollected that the French Papers said he arrived on the eighteenth of December ; the distance from Paris to Bordeaux by easy Mail travelling is three days ; yet the letter (from a most respectable house) from which the following extract is taken, and which was written more than four days after his reported arrival, says nothing on this subject.

Does any one believe in the Emperor's arrival at Paris ?

BORDEAUX, DEC. 23.

Since my last, per schooners Dick and Grecian, West India produce has fallen out of favour, owing to certain reports which people in general now begin to consider for the most part unfounded.

American Cottons continue high and in demand.

Letters from Georgia, say, the " Copenhagen" expedition against the Floridas goes on swimmingly, any thing in the laws of the U. S. to the contrary notwithstanding.

A letter from Norfolk, says, that about 50 men from the British fleet landed near Lynn Haven Creek. They behaved very civilly, and paid for such articles as they took away.

Accounts from Hampton, state, that Admiral Warren, had requested leave to obtain a supply of water, and had threatened in case of refusal, to land one thousand men and take it. Two additional frigates had joined him on Saturday morning.

We are informed General Armstrong intends joining the army of the centre. in order to promote the enterprise by his presence ; his son a youth of about 20 years of age, was in the affair of Queenstown ; he headed a company of 36 men, 14 of whom was killed and 16 wounded ; he received four wounds, one was with a musket ball and three with buck thot.

Balt. Whig.

[*From the New-York Gazette, Feb.* 13.]

A letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in this city, dated February 8, says :—" Mr. Allen the late British Consul, and now agent for prisoners, has this day received an order from the Marshal to retire to Worcester within three days, and not to go out of the limits of that town."

RICHMOND, (Va.) *February* 9.

On Saturday last an express arrived here from Norfolk to the executive, bringing certain intelligence that a British squadron, consisting of two 74 gun ships, three frigates, a brig and schooner, had entered our waters, and were bearing up for Hampton Roads, supposed to be intended for an attack on Norfolk. The governor lost no time in communicating this information to the legislature, and a resolve of that body immediately passed, appropriating dollars to defray any expence which might be incurred by the executive in making preparation for the defence of our sea-board. The governor promptly issued orders to captain Gamble's troop of cavalry of this city, and captain Heth's of Manchester, to hold themselves in readiness to march to Norfolk. The two troops of cavalry commenced their march on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock to go down the south side of James river. The rifle company of this place, commanded by captain Taylor, and part of the United States regulars, under captain Pollard, embarked on board vessels at Rockett's on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to proceed down the river by water. And yesterday his excellency governor Barbour, and his aid-de-camp col. Charles Fenton Mercer, left here for Norfolk, going on the south side of the river. The governor will head the troops in person, ordered out on the present occasion. We have seldom witnessed such an assemblage of citizens, on any occasion, as escorted these brave defenders of our rights through the city on that day. The troops are in excellent order. and the officers and men both of cavalry and infantry, with celerity and cheerfulness obayed the summons, and were all in high spirits. Captain Murphy's company of Light infantry, and a vast concource of people attended the Rifle company and United States Regulars to their place of imbarkation. The promptness with which this aid has been sent to our seaboard evinces no want of energy in our executive : indeed, the celerity with which this band of patriots has been collected (unexpected as the call must have been) may appear fabulous to some ; but only let an enemy invade our coasts, and thousands, forgetting all party distinction and considerations, will rush to the field contending with each other who shall be foremost in repelling the foe.

[*Patriot.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, *Feb.* 16.

The bill further to encrease the Navy of the United States, by purchasing or building several sloops of war, has passed the house of representatives ; as also a bill to authorise the appointment of six additional Major Generals, and six Brigadier Generals to the army of the United States.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City,
12th February 1813

GENERAL ORDERS.

" All Regimental officers & Soldiers on furlough, and belonging to the several corps of the army serving on or near the Niagara river, are hereby directed to join their respective corps immediately."

By order of the Secretary at War.

T. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

CHILLICOTHE, *February* 20.

On yesterday Governor Meigs left this place for Franklinton, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for equipping the militia who have been lately drafted to fill up the Ohio line.

He expects to have a complete regt. on the march for the Rapids in the course of next week.

We are informed that 5 companies of troops from gen. Gano's division of Ohio militia, have marched from Cincinnatti, for the purpose of joinining the N. W. Army.

(Chil. Supporter.)

PARIS, *(Ken.) Feb.* 13.

THE BOURBON TROOP,

After remaining at home about three weeks, have gone to join Major Ball's Squadron at Lebanon, since their arrival from the battle of Mississinawa, they have had *Thirty New recruits* added to their number which makes them upwards of *ninety* strong, and a finer set of men never faced an enemy.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *February* 26, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at the Rapids of Miami, to his friend in this town, dated February 18, 1813.

" Captain Butler and Alexander, and their companies, arrived here yesterday, all in fine spirits.

" Gen. Harrison has chosen a beautiful spot for an encampment on the right side of the river, about two miles above the old British fort, and nearly 30 from the lake. Our camp is now fortifying with block-houses and pickets—they will be finished in about a week, and then I think 1500 men can successfuliy resist 4000, especially as we can place our artillery to great advantage. Of the future I cannot predict with certainty—but, as the times of many of the militia are now out, and are daily expiring, and as we lost nearly 1000 men in the late affair at the river Raisin, I am apt to think, that nothing will be done till the summer campaign commences—perhaps, not until we get possession of the lakes. We daily expect an attack on this camp, but if it be attempted, I expect we shall give a good account of the enemy."

Accounts from the Head-Quarters of the North-Western Army, at the Miami Rapids, as late as the 19th inst. received by the express post, state, that the army was busily employed in erecting eight block-houses, barracks, and a number of store-houses, and it was intended to picket in eight acres of ground.

The time for which the Kentucky and Ohio troops was to serve, would expire in about two weeks, when, it was expected, they would all return home—their numbers have been decreasing for some time. It is expected, however, that they will be replaced by others, if that should not be the case, it will reduce the effective men under Gen. Harrison, to less than 3000.

We believe that it is not contemplated to move the army from their present position until all the buildings, &c. are completed.

Since our last arrived at this place a number of our troops who were taken prisoners at the river Raisin on the 22d ult.—they give us more correct and satisfactory information of the disastrous events of that day, than any heretofore received.

After the action of the 18th, in which Col. Lewis defeated the British and their savage allies, he took possession of their camp on the bank of the river, around which was a temporary breast work of pickets and logs, with the river and houses in the rear, and houses on the flanks, and in front open fields from half a mile to a mile. On the 19th Col. Lewis was joined by Gen. Winchester, and on the 20th by Col. Wells and his regiment, in all 250 men, making a force of 750 effective men. Col. Wells's detachment encamped about 100 yards from the main body, on the same side of the river.—Col. Lewis represented to Col. Wells the necessity of fortifying his camp, but this he totally neglected, and on the evening of the 21st left the river Raisin and returned to the Rapids, whether with or without leave of Gen. Winchester is not known.

A short time before day-light on the morning of the 22d, the enemy placed large bodies of Indians in the houses on the opposite side of the river in the rear of our troops, and as soon as day appeared commenced a brisk cannonade from six pieces of artillery and a howitzer, and advanced with fixed bayonets to within 50 yards of the stockade, when our men opened upon them so tremendous and destructive a fire, that compelled them to retreat. The enemy then made an attack on Col. Wells's detachment, which immediately gave way, crossed the river, and were pursued by the Indians who had been posted in the houses for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of our men should they break and attempt to escape. On the first appearance of disorder in this detachment, Col. Lewis left the intrenchment, in hopes of rallying and bringing them within the pickets, but all his efforts proved abortive, and he could not afterwards succeed in getting back to his command. General Winchester had slept in a house about half a mile from the encampment, was up with the detachment previous to its retreat, but could not rally it when it began to break, and was taken prisoner five or six miles from where the retreat commenced, together with his aid and Col. Lewis, and about 40 men. The principal loss in killed was of this detachment, amongst whom was Col. Allen, who had remained with it the night before.

In the absence of Colonels Lewis and Allen, the command of those within the pickets devolved upon Major Madison and Major Garrard, who bravely repelled two other attempts of the enemy to charge. A great number of British regulars and Canadian militia were killed in these unsuccessful attempts to drive our men from the intrenchments, as our men reserved their fire until the enemy approached within 50 yards. Our loss within the pickets was seven men killed and between 20 and 30 wounded.

About 11 o'clock, Gen. Winchester and his aid, and Col. Lewis, having been brought to the rear of the enemy's camp, and seeing their superior force (which was at the beginning of the action nearly one thousand regulars and militia, and a greater number of Indians) thought it useless for our troops to continue the fight any longer. A flag was hoisted by the British, and an officer accompanied by Gen. Winchester's aid-de-camp, came forward and demanded a surrender, promising protection to all who were within the pickets, and pledged the faith of the British government that the wounded should be carefully removed to Malden, out of reach of savage barbarity. Under these promises the troops surrendered.—The result proves that confidence ought not to be placed in the promises of Col. Proctor, as the wounded were left unprotected, and the savages entered the houses next morning and inhumanly tomahawked between 30 and 40, out of 80 who were wounded in the two actions.—Mr. Dudley, of Frankfort, (Ken.) who is now in town, was one of the wounded; his life was miraculously saved by an Indian, who possessed more humanity than the British Colonel Proctor; he was obliged to march to Detroit, a distance of 36 miles, barefooted.

It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of correctness, the loss of the British and their allies. It is acknowledged by themselves to have been very great.—Our men state that 150 British regulars and 80 Canadian militia were killed, and the Indians must have sustained a severe loss. It is generally believed that our loss in killed, including those who were inhumanly massacred at the river Raisin, does not exceed 130.

A few days after our men arrived at Malden, they were marched from thence through Canada to Fort George, and sent across the river to Fort Niagara.—They arrive here daily in order to descend the river for Kentucky—we sincerely hope that the public agents here will not hesitate to supply them with boats for their conveyance and provision for their support. Their sufferings in the cause of their country demand every accommodation in our power to bestow.

Gen. Winchester was at Fort George. It was not known whether he would be permitted to cross to our side, or be sent to Quebec to gratify the Canadians with the sight of another captive American general.

At a meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, of several officers who survived the battle of *Frenchtown*, on the river Raisin, of which the following is a list of their names—Captains *Uriel Sibre*, *Samuel L. Williams*, *Coleman Collins and Richard Bledsoe*—Lieuts. *Lundon Comstock*, and *Higgins*—Ensigns *Thomas M'Clure* and *Joseph Harrow*. Capt. Williams was called to the chair, and John Beckley, one of the volunteers, appointed secretary, when the following resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted :—

Whereas it is deemed necessary that our fellow-citizens should be informed of the late perfidious and brutal acts of the British government, performed by their officers at the battle of Frenchtown;

Resolved, That the following statement of the conduct of the British officers be published to our countrymen.

That when Gen. Winchester was taken on the 22d January, 1813, and brought before Col. Proctor, the British commander, he directed the commanding officer of the American's (Major Madison) to surrender. Major Madison refused so to do, *unless those who surrendered should be free from savage massacre ; this was agreed to ;* and the British officers pledged themselves to leave a sufficient force with the wounded to protect them, and that they should be conveyed to Malden the next morning. They likewise promised to return to the officers their arms at Malden.

Captain *N. G. F. Hart*, Inspector to the N. W. Army being among the wounded, it was proposed by his friends that they should carry him with them—this they were prevented from doing by the interference of Captain *Elliott*, a British officer, and an old acquaintance of Captain Hart's, who promised Capt. H. his *special protection ;* to convey him in his own sleigh to Malden that evening, and informing him that he should be well

some to remain at his own house there, until he should recover.

These were the *promises* of the British—Let our countrymen and the world see how they were fulfilled.

At the break of day next morning the savages *were suffered to commit every depredation upon our wounded which they pleased. An indiscriminate slaughter took place of all who were unable to walk; many were tomahawked, and many were burned alive in the houses.*—Among the unfortunate thus murdered, it is with regret and sorrow we have to name captains *Hart* and *Hickman*.

The arms of the officers, as promised, were never returned. Every species of private property, remaining in the tents, belonging to both officers and soldiers, was plundered by the savages.

Resolved, That in consideration of the high respect we hold the memories of both officers and soldiers who were thus cruelly murdered, by permission of the British commander Col. Proctor, and his subalterns, and those who gloriously fell in the field defending the only free government on earth, that each of us wear black crape on our hats and left arm, for the space of *ninety days*.

Resolved, That a similar procedure, testifying their respect for those who were murdered and fell on that day, be recommended to our brother officers and soldiers who survived it.

SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS,
President.

JOHN BECKLEY, *Secretary.*

Names and Rank of the Officers taken prisoners on the 22d January, 1813.

Brigadier General James Winchester, United States Infantry.
James Overton, his Aid.
Lieut. Col. William Lewis, 5th Regt. K. V. Militia.
Major George Madison, 1st Rifle Regt. do.
Brigade Major James Garrard.
Adjutant John M'Calla, 5th Regt. do.
Pollard Kean, Quarter Master, do.
John Todd, Surgeon, do.
Captains, Richard Hightower, 17th Regt. United States Infantry.
John Hamilton, 5th Regt. K. V. M.
Bland W Ballard, 1st Rifle Regt. do.
Samuel L. Williams, 5th Regt. do.
Joseph Kelly, do.
Coleman Collins, 1st Regt. K. V. M.
Uriel Sebre, do.
Richard Bledsoe, 1st Rifle Regt. do.
Henry James, 2d Regt. do.
Lieutenants, Caleb H. Holder, 17th Regt. United States Infantry.
Ashton Gandra, 2d Lieut. do.
Byram Ruie, 1st Regt. K. V. Militia.
William H. Moore, 5th Regt. do.
Lyndon Comstock, do.
William M'Guire, do.
John Higgins, do.
Ensigns, James Munday, 17th Regt. U. States Infantry.
William Butler, 7th Regt. do.
Isaac L. Baker, do.
James Herring, 5th Regt. K. V. M.
William Rash, do.
Joseph Harrow, do.
John Betts, do.
Thomas M'Chinn, 1st Rifle Regt. K. V. Militia.
John W. Nash, do.
Josiah Morin, do.
George Cardwell, do.
William Fleet, 1st Regt. K. V. M.

The Buffaloe Gazette, of the 9th inst. states, that from deserters from Canada, it is understood, that the British acknowledge to have had 150 regulars killed in the action with Gen. Winchester, and many wounded, among the latter was Col. St. George, who received 4 wounds, and is since said to be dead.

Well informed men give it as their opinion, that there does not remain 300 regulars on the Niagara river, from fort George to fort Erie. The force having been withdrawn further up the Lake.

From the Buffalo Gazette, of Feb. 16.

BRITISH ACCOUNT.

THE following was copied from a handbill issued at fort George, and furnished us by one of the Kentucky Volunteers. It states that Procter had his whole force engaged which must have been double to that of Gen. Winchester.

A letter from Sandwich, of the 24th January, 1813, by express states, "That at day break on the morning of the 22d. Col. Procter with all his force attacked the enemy, who were in possession of the settlement at the River Raisin—the result of which is that the American Gen. Winchester, with his surviving officers & upwards of four hundred men, are prisoners of war. The remainder about the same number, being killed by the Indians in their flight. Our loss has been considerable. But no officer is stated to have fallen. Lieutenant Keene of the Newfoundland Regiment is wounded, it is feared mortally. Colonel Saint George received four wounds while acting very gallantly. The Troops, Marines and Militia displayed great bravery, as did also the Indians and this specimen of what the enemy may expect in that territory may deter them from making any further attempts soon.

"It is stated that Capt. Tallon and Lieut. Clemon of the 41st, Froughton of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut Rolette of the Marines are wounded."

GENERAL HULL'S TRIAL.

We are informed, from good authority, that the trial of Gen. Hull is postponed—to what time, we cannot say—the cause of the postponement, we presume is given in the following paragraph.]

"On the account of this trial, announced and so confidently repeated in the Philadelphia Papers, the "Albany Gazette," makes the following observations."

"A Court Martial ordered for the trial of Gen. Hull! There must be some precipitancy here—the exchange mentioned in the general order from the war office signed T. H. Cushing, Adjutant General, is not correct in all its parts; perhaps in none—in a word, the exchange there mentioned has not taken place.—Where the mistake has originated, or who is in the fault, we shall not undertake to determine. We shall only add, that our information is from the highest authority—and may be relied on as correct."

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

ELECTION OF
PRESIDENT, AND VICE PRESIDENT.
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate entered the Hall of Representatives, preceded by their President, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, and proceeded to seats prepared for them, the Members of the House having risen to receive them, and remaining standing until all had entered.

The President of the Senate took a seat which had been prepared for him at the Speaker's right hand, and the Secretary of the Senate was placed beside the Clerk of the House.

The tellers, Mr. Franklin of the Senate and Messrs. Macon and Tallmadge of the House, were seated at a table in front of the Speaker's Chair.

The President of the Senate then proceeded to open and hand to the Tellers the sealed returns from each state, which were severally read aloud by one of the Tellers and noted down and announced by the Secretaries of each House.

The votes having all been opened and read, the following result was announced from the Chair by the President, of the Senate, viz:

THE RESULT OF THE VOTES.

	For President.		For Vice President.	
	JAMES MADISON.	DE WITT CLINTON.	ELBRIDGE GERRY.	JARED INGERSOL.
New Hampshire		8	1	7
Massachusetts		22	2	20
Rhode Island		4		4
Connecticut		9		9
Vermont	8		8	
New York		29		29
New Jersey		8		8
Pennsylvania	25		25	
Delaware		4		4
Maryland	6	5	6	5
Virginia	25		25	
North Carolina	15		15	
South Carolina	11		11	
Georgia	8		8	
Tennessee	8		8	
Kentucky	12		12	
Ohio	7		7	
Louisiana	3		3	
	128	89	131	86

The President of the Senate then declared JAMES MADISON to be elected President of the U. States for four years ensuing the fourth day of March next, and ELBRIDGE GERRY Vice President of the United States for a like term of years.

The Senate then departed from the house in the order and manner they had entered; and

The house adjourned.

NASHVILLE, *(Ten.) January* 26.

By a gentleman who arrived here a few days past, from the State of Georgia, we are informed that Col. Smith has had a late rencounter with a large body of Indians, negroes and Spaniards within sixty miles of St. Augustine—The contest was bloody and Smith victorious—The enemy lost between 250 in killed and wounded—the Americans 50—Thus the work of carnage has completely commenced with the seminoles or lower Creeks, and we hope the war hatchet will not be buried with them until every man woman and child of them be driven beyond the Mississippi.

We anticipate some glorious tidings from the patriots of East Tennessee now on the frontiers of Georgia under the command of col. Williams of Knoxville, by the next mail.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

THE BLIND LABOURER.

Matthew Loveday, is a labourer now employed in the service of the farmers at Braceborough, near Stamford; he is nearly sixty years of age, and has been totally blind for the last thirty years of his life.

The cause of his misfortune, is as honourable to him, as the conduct he has pursued since it happened.

While fighting for his Country on board the Montague, on the American Coast, the 5th of September 1781, he was struck with a splinter, which dreadfully wounded his head, his leg, and actually tore out both his eyes! Nothing now remains to him but the dark, empty and wounded sockets! Laid motionless on the deck, poor Matthew, in the hurry and bustle of the engagement was about to be thrown overboard, his shipmates supposing him dangerously wounded, from the dreadful appearance of his head. Fortunately, however, for Matthew, he had well discharged his duty, and he now met the reward of his good conduct; his officer interposed, and would not allow him to be thrown overboard, saying, "while there was life, there was hope, and that as Matthew had always behaved well, he should have a chance for recovery." Yet, instead of becoming a burthen to the community in the Parish workhouse, or travelling over the Country as a vagrant, he honorably earns all he receives by working hard for it. His sagacity in performing operations which seem to require the assistance of sight, is truly extraordinary: he is much employed in threshing, and will thresh out the Corn as clean as any man, having the advantage of eyes which poor Matthew has not. He even threshes Clover to do which requires more than common exactness. At this work, he earns two shillings and six pence per day—not day wages, but from the quantity he threshes. A more remarkable instance of sagacity, industry, and independent spirit, cannot be produced. We must not omit to mention, that the Poor Blind Labourer supports an aged mother by his industry. He cultivates his garden, and in short is happy and respected.

Married,—On Thursday evening the 18th instant, by the Rev. Joseph Stockdon, Mr. ALEXANDER DOWNING, Merchant, to Miss MARY BRACKEN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bracken, all of this Town.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.
Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO BOY, who has five years to serve. Enquire of J. W. SKELTON.
Price $ 200. Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1813.

A SHEPHERD WANTED.

A PERSON, who is of a mild disposition, and well qualified to take charge of a Flock of SHEEP, and who understands farming, in case of emergency, will receive liberal wages. A man with a family, (and if a German) will be preferred. None need apply, who cannot come well recommended for industry, sobriety and honesty. For further particulars enquire at the subscriber's farm on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES VON BONNHORST.
Hamilton Hall, February 25, 1813.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—should the whole of the farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.
Pitt township, February 20, 1813.

A VALUABLE FARM,

FOR SALE,

SITUATE in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 175 acres, with a good improvement. The sale will be on the premises on Thursday the 18th day of March next. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and three or four years credit given for the remainder, on giving mortgage. If is not sold on the above mentioned day, it will be rented. Any person wishing to see the premises, will apply to the subscribers.

THOMAS ROSS, } *Exec'rs. to Wm.*
JAMES SAMPLE, } *Scott's estate.*
February 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.
Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The subscriber being appointed Agent of the *Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company*, for the Borough of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in place of John B. N Smith, Esq. resigned, *Gives Notice*, that he is prepared to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Ware-Houses, Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings, and on Goods, Merchandize and Furniture contained in such buildings, on very moderate terms.

Persons desirous of having their property insured, are requested to make application to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE POE, Jun.
February 22, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

R. & J. PATTERSON,

Have received by the last mail, the first number of a new periodical work, published at Burlington, (N. J.) entitled,

THE QUARTERLY
THEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE,
AND
RELIGIOUS REPOSITORY:

conducted principally by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Extract from the Prospectus.

"A periodical work intended to subserve," as this does, "the interests of our common christianity, cannot fail of being useful, and, we trust, acceptable also to religious readers of every denomination. That it may fully answer this end, nothing acrimonious, nothing illiberal, nothing fanatical, will be admitted into its pages. It will be conducted on the great and leading principles of religion as taught by the primitive church, and restored at the reformation. Scripture alone shall be the standard and criterion of its orthodoxy and ethicks."

The copious selection of religious biography, (lives of Usher and Fenelon) Theological essays, miscellaneous intelligence, biblical, moral, civil, literary, foreign and domestic, contained in this first number justify an expectation that it will amply reward those patrons, who have a taste for writings, that mingle the dulci and utili—that delight and edify—that soothe the cares and pains of age, and fill the minds of youth with useful, moral and religious science.

To members of the Episcopal Church, this work must be particularly interesting, as it is probably the first of the kind offered for their particular aid, in Pittsburgh and its vicinity; while christians of other denominations may also find in it abundant matter to repay them for supporting it with their names.

The first number contains one very interesting anecdote, (not seen, it is believed, in the western country before) viz:—part of a conversation which the Rev. Mr. Wilson had with Bellingham (the assassin of Mr. Perceval) the day previous to his execution.

Persons, wishing to judge for themselves, whether this new work be worthy of their support, can see it by calling at the Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, where it will constantly be kept for some weeks, as there is but one copy in town.

CONDITIONS

I. Each number shall consist of about 224 octavo pages: a number to be issued quarterly.
II. A life of some eminent Christian—A Homily of the Church, with some few alterations from the original text; and one or two select or unpublished Sermons on some very interesting and practical subject, shall appear in each Number.—To these shall be added, Original Essays—Reviews of new and important Religious publications, foreign and domestick—The spirit of all the principal Religious periodical works of Europe—Select Poetry—Literary and Philosophical Intelligence Religious Intelligence—View of public affairs, consisting merely of a statement of known events.
III. The work shall be delivered to Subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable on delivery of the third number.
IV. It shall be printed on a handsome new type, and on fine paper. A title page and a table of contents shall accompany every second number.

A STRAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Montour's run, Moon township, Allegheny county, near Jeffery's Town, a Bay FILLY, rising two years old, no mark perceivable. The owner may have him again, by applying to

SAMSON WARDEN.
January 27, 1813.

FLOUR

For Sale at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, by wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.—Also, as usual, Middlings, Shipstuff, and Bran, Chopped Rye, Chopped Corn, Boulted Corn Meal, and various other Stuffs not mentioned.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the property on which she resides, situate in Fifth street between Market and Wood streets; the Lot is 60 feet front on Fifth street, and 120 feet back; on which is erected a two story brick House, and a one story frame House. Terms of payment will be made easy. Enquire on the premises. Also a Lot in M'Kee'sport.

SALLY RICHARDSON.
Pittsburgh, February 23, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near Williamsport, in September last, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, trots and paces, her main lays on the left side, shod all round, her fore feet marked with the hopple, saddle marks on each side of her back, somewhat cropt on the near ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES KING.
Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Feb. 20, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONNA.
Airquith st.
Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.
Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms. I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR. ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic
DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same,) that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company
August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
FLOUR, WHISKY, HARD SOAP, AND CANDLES.

E. DENNY.
Pittsburgh, September 15, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras,* or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the town of *Sidneyville,* situate on the beatiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in *Sidneyville, Birmingham* or *Pittsburgh.*—The coal lots independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil and some of them contain a large quantity of Limestone. The quality and conveniencies of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in *Sidneyville* is well known to the inhabitants of *Pittsburgh.*

The situation of *Sidneyville* is little inferior to that of *Pittsburgh,* and only seperated from it by the Monongahala river its contiguity therefore to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sales made known, by appiying to *John Mc'Donald Wood street Pittsburgh,* who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

JAMES BROWN, ABNER BARKER,
AND
JAMES R. BUTLER,
Have entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of
HARDWARE,
which they intend to do on an extensive plan; Particularly, they intend making cut and forged Nails, of every description—a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of cut nails, so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better.—Said company intend also to manufacture *Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs,* and indeed edged tools generally.

They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with good encouragement by applying to said company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812. *tf*

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit,* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company,* printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

A Splendid Hot-Pressed Edition of Macklin's Celebrated Bible.

Joseph Delaplaine, and Murray, Draper, Fairman, & Co.

PROPOSE TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A SPLENDID HOT-PRESSED EDITION,

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

In Royal Quarto.

TO BE EMBELLISHED WITH TWO HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS,

FROM PICTURES AND DESIGNS BY THE MOST EMINENT FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.

THE WHOLE OF THE ENGRAVINGS TO BE EXECUTED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

Murray, Draper, Fairman, & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BIBLE being incomparably the most valuable of Books, cannot be too widely diffused among mankind; and is, beyond all other works, entitled to appear in a magnificent style. Although the sacredness and importance of the matter it contains, cannot be enhanced by the elegance of the manner in which it is recorded, it may notwithstanding, be rendered more captivating, and thereby more deeply impressive in its effects on the minds of those by whom it is consulted. These sentiments, being in their nature almost self-evident; will not, it is believed, be doubted by any professor of the Christian Religion. On the other hand, the support they will receive cannot fail to be extensive and weighty; for they will meet with an advocate in the breast of every one acquainted with the worth of the sacred volume. Nor have these sentiments been hitherto only conceived and cherished by the friends of holy writ, merely under the Character of an abstract truth. On sundry occasions, they have assumed the form and exercised the influence of a practical principle.—In other Countries, artists have felt them, an enlightened Publick have given them their sanction, even monarchs themselves have adopted and patronized them, and they have thus become a source of national advancement in piety and taste. Hence it is, that, among other superb editions, the world is in possession of *Macklin's Bible,* which is justly regarded as the most correct and beautiful specimen of typography that has ever issued from the Press in any Country. No other work has been heretofore deemed worthy of appearing under an exterior so exquisitely ornamented.—Enriched by every excellence and decorated by every elegance which the press, the pencil, and the graver can bestow, it may be properly valued as a combination of rare talents, in which taste and fancy are happily united with classical knowledge, and refined judgement, and will forever remain a splendid monument of the state of the arts in Europe at the close of the 18th Century.

Having spoken of Macklin's edition of the Bible, in terms of such high and unqualified admiration, it might be thought, perhaps presumptive in the present Editors, to alledge that theirs will rival it in elegance. They will be permitted, however to observe, that they have selected that magnificent work as their model, and that they will sedulously endeavor to profit by its beauties; nor are they without a hope, that the Copy will be, in all respects, equal, if not superior to the original. They venture, at least, to assert with confidence, that the difference in point of execution, whether graphical, or typographical, will bear no proportion to the difference in price. The British edition, being in Imperial Crown Quarto, contains three thousand pages, and one hundred and eighty engravings, and costs five hundred dollars; whereas the proposed American edition, being nearly of the same dimensions, and containing 2000 pages, and 200 engravings, will be delivered to its patrons at one hundred and seventy five dollars,

The Editors will further observe, that their edition of the Bible will be *American;* for every thing appertaining to it will be of domestick origin—the production of Citizens of the United States. The types, which will be of the newest, and most approved pattern, will be Cast for the special purpose, by the ablest artists in the City of Philadelphia. The Ink and Paper will also be of superior quality; and all the engravings will be executed in our own Country. For the accomplishment of this latter object, the most distinguished American artists will be employed; and, that they may have every opportunity and encouragement to execute the work in a masterly style, nothing reasonable shall be denied them, either on the score of compensation or time. That nothing may be wanting to render the proposed edition of the Scriptures as elegant, and at the same time, as useful as possible, it will be printed, with the most scrupulous regard to correctness and accuracy, and will be *Hot-Pressed.*—With these arrangements, which shall be all carried into effect with diligence and fidelity, the Editors flatter themselves that they will be able to lay before the Publick a performance, which will merit the denomination of a *National Work*—a work, which, among the various motives contributing to its encouragement may enlist in its favor a spirit of patriotism.

It would be superfluous to attempt to illustrate or enforce by means of argument, what every one already feels and acknowledges as a practical truth. From this consideration, the Editors will not dwell on the pleasure and advantage which enlightened Christians derive from examining correct Prints, and Paintings, founded on well selected passages, from the Holy Scriptures. It is through this medium, that the various personages mentioned in the sacred writings, whether they be held forth as Patterns to be imitated, or as objects to excite our abhorrence of vice, are most impressively represented to our view; and it is in this way that the human mind is most forcibly carried back to former ages, and made to dwell with the clearest perception and the liveliest interest on those memorable and important scenes and transactions, which relate to the high and holy purposes of man's salvation.

There is yet, another ground on which the Editors venture to hope, that the work, they have in view will meet with Patronage, in consideration of the engravings it will contain. It is the encouragement it will offer to an important department of the fine arts in our own country. Allusion is here made to the arts of designing and engraving. For these elegant studies, which are so happily calculated to refine the taste, correct the morals, and elevate the sentiments and character of a nation, there appears to exist a peculiar talent among the people of the United States.

EDITORS.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Bible will be published in fifty numbers (royal quarto) hot-pressed; to be neatly and substantially put up in boards. Each number to contain about forty pages letter-press.

II. It will be embellished with two hundred Prints, from pictures and designs by the most eminent foreign and American artists. The whole of the engravings will be executed in this Country, in the best style. Before the Prints, suitable paper will be placed, to secure them from injury,

III. A number will be published every six weeks, till the whole is completed.

IV. The Price for each number will be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on its delivery.

V. The work will be comprised in Five Volumes—ten numbers to Constitute a volume.

VI. The first number will be put to Press as soon as a sufficient patronage is obtained to warrant it.

*** Macklin's Bible was published in London in seventy numbers, and contains one hundred and eighty engravings. The proposed American edition will contain two hundred engravings. This additional number of twenty Prints, which will be given in the American edition, the Editors have conceived the propriety of offering, in order to afford an opportunity to our most celebrated Painters in this Country, of displaying their abilities in historical painting. These additional prints will be executed, therefore, from original paintings, by American artists, founded on particular parts of holy writ.

This Bible will be printed in fifty numbers; a number to be published every six weeks: a form of publishing which was adopted by Macklin, and which the present Editors have thought proper to follow, in order to enable all classes of Society to possess it; for it will be readily perceived, that it will be within the means of every person to pay the small sum of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, at such distant periods.

The names of the Patrons will be printed with the work.

In sending the work to distant subscribers, the utmost care and attention will be paid to pack it in such manner as to prevent injury by rubbing.

☞ As the Editors have resolved to Print no more than the number of Copies actually subscribed for, the subscription must be closed, therefore, positively, when the first number is put to Press.

Those at a distance who wish to obtain this work, will please to forward their subscriptions, and they will be attended to.

The editors think it proper to state that the engraving will be under the superintendence of, and executed by, Murray Draper, Fairman, and Co. with the assistance of William S. Leney, Alexander Lawson, David Edwin, John Vallace, Cornelius Tiebout, Benjamin Tanner, Francis Kerney, Peter Maverick, John Boyd, William Kneass, and other distinguished American artists.

The whole of the paper will be made at the Brandywine paper-mill, by Messers. Thomas Gilpin and Co.

The typographical part will be executed by Mr. William Brown, who prints the American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopædia, for Parker & Delaplaine. No pains will be spared, nor attentions wanted, on the part of Mr. Brown, to execute the work in the most correct manner and masterly style.

The Types will be made for the special purpose in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson, who will use their best endeavours to exhibit the most elegant letter and approved pattern.

Those who may wish to have the work bound in volumns, in a uniform manner and superior style, are informed that Mr. William W Potter has engaged to bestow uncommon attention to this object, and pledges himself to equal London binding in strength and elegance.

Subscriptions will be received by Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum, Booksellers. Pittsburgh, Feb, 16, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,
Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of
COPPER AND TIN WARES.
Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

PITTSBURGH SILVER PLATE
MANUFACTORY,
Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.
Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the
SILVER PLATING BUSINESS
in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nevin,* at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

***One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 5m

A Gardner and Farmer
WANTED.

I WISH to engage a person well qualified to take charge of a Fruit Garden, Nursery and Orchard, in the vicinity of this place; also, a person acquainted with Farming and the management of Stock. Families, consisting of several working hands will in both cases be desirable. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, honesty and sobriety.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, 9th February, 1813.
N. B. Wood Choppers also wanted

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved, contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812.